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CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

QUEBEC, CANADA, November 10, 1902.

Week ended Saturday, November 8, 1902. 540 alien immigrants were inspected at this port; passed, 528; detained, 12.

W. C. BILLINGS,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong.

HONGKONG, CHINA, October 20, 1902.

Week ended October 18, 1902. Six vessels inspected, 743 individuals bathed at the disinfecting station, and 966 pieces of baggage disinfected. No quarantinable diseases reported in the colony during the week.

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

ECUADOR.

Yellow fever and smallpox at Guayaquil—Yellow fever on the British steamship Peru.

[No. 18.]

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, October 23, 1902.

SIR: With reference to my dispatch No. 11 of August 26 last, I have to inform you that yellow fever continues at this place in a sporadic form. It is hard to find out the number of cases or deaths of this disease or of smallpox.

The British steamship *Peru* which arrived at this port from Panama on the 15th, was quarantined on account of a case of yellow fever on board, but the captain left for south without observing same, taking mails, passengers, and cargo, also the sanitary doctor of this place with him.

Respectfully,

THOMAS NAST,
United States Consul-General.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

EGYPT.

Cholera report.

The vice consul-general at Cairo telegraphs November 8—"Since 1st, 147 cases of cholera, 132 deaths—all Egypt."

GERMANY.

Weekly death rate—Health of Berlin and other German cities.

BERLIN, GERMANY, October 31, 1902.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended October 18 was lower than in any of the three foregoing weeks, but was higher, however, than for the corresponding week of last year, amounting to 14 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 15.7 in the preceding week. Of the large

German cities, only Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Altona, Barmen, Crefeld, Stuttgart, Charlottenburg (with 11.8 per 1,000), and Schöneberg (with 11.2) had more favorable statistics. Considerably higher than the mortality rate of Berlin were the figures of Munich, Cologne, Dresden, and also of London, Paris, and Vienna. The decrease of the number of deaths in this city was most noticeable among children in their first year. The mortality rate among infants fell from 4.7 to 3.3 per 1,000, so low a rate not having been recorded for many years, that of Munich being three times as high. The regular abatement of acute diseases of the intestines, noticeable since the middle of September, continued this week—56 deaths from these diseases being registered. On the other hand, however, acute diseases of the respiratory organs were of more frequent occurrence, claiming 55 victims. There were also recorded 4 deaths from influenza and 73 deaths from consumption. There was no noticeable change in the number of cases of diphtheria, 1 of which ended in death. Cases of scarlet fever were of somewhat more frequent occurrence, causing 7 deaths. Measles abated somewhat in this week, 3 deaths being recorded therefrom. After a steady increase in the number of cases of typhoid fever during the past four weeks, their number fell to 4 this week, 1 case terminating fatally. Fifteen persons died by violence.

Temporary measures against plague.

[From the Kaiserliches-Gesundheitsamt.]

November 1, 1902.

HOLLAND.—By a royal decree of October 3, the special regulations for the prevention of plague hitherto in force have been renewed for a year.

NORWAY.—By a royal ordinance of October 16, Odessa has been declared to be infected with plague.

RUSSIA.—According to a communication dated October 16, the commission for combating plague has decided that the Russian steamships carrying passengers between Russian ports and the ports of Korea, Japan, and China must carry medical officers on board.

BRITISH INDIA.—From October 2 until further notice the following regulations are in force :

No vessel shall leave the port of Bombay until she has been inspected by the health officer of the port, and until the master or person in charge of such vessel has obtained a bill of health or certificate from such officer that the master or person in charge and the crew have been medically examined by him by day on shore, and that the passengers (if any) have also been medically examined by him by day on shore before embarkation, and that all are free from plague; and further (in the case of a vessel about to proceed to Aden, Perim, or any port out of India) that he has caused to be properly disinfected in the manner prescribed in the appendix before the vessel sails all the clothing, bedding, and suspected articles of the Asiatic and African members of the crew not being officers, engineers, or doctors, and of any deck and fourth-class passengers, and also passengers holding third-class tickets which do not entitle the holders to cabin accommodation, and Asiatic or African servants conveyed in such vessel. Provided that, in the case of a vessel that has called at Bombay en route for some other port and has had no communication with Bombay, the inspection with reference to such vessel by the health officer of the port may be limited to the medical examination on shore (coupled, if such vessel is about to proceed to Aden, Perim, or any port out of India, with such disinfection as aforesaid of clothing, etc., in the cases mentioned above) prior to embarkation of such persons as intend to sail in such vessel from Bombay, and the bill of health or certificate required by this rule shall certify that such person or persons is or are free from plague, and that in the cases aforementioned such disinfection aforesaid has been carried out, and such certificate may be in the form of an indorsement on the bill of health last obtained by the vessel before its arrival at Bombay. For the purposes of this proviso the collector of customs and the health